

NO. 4

THE LATE GEN. LOGAN.

SAD SCENE AT THE OLD SOLDIER'S BEDSIDE.

He Gave His Life for His Country and Died Poor—A Brief Sketch of His Career—His Death Hastened by Overwork.

John A. Logan's death on Sunday, Dec. 26, came with a suddenness that shocked the whole country. Coming amid the Christmas festivities it recalled the start which the country received at the assassination of Lincoln on that memorable Good Friday twenty-one years before. To think that the strong, big hearted Logan, who had been apparently in excellent health, had been called away so suddenly. His trouble was rheumatism, which he contracted from exposure in a snowstorm during the war. His last attack also followed a snowstorm in which he was caught a month before his death.



GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

The end was undoubtedly hastened by overwork. While on his trip to the Pacific coast he overworked himself. He went through a constant stream of orations. Then, on his return to the east, he pitched right into the political canvass in Illinois. After the campaign he returned to Washington completely worn out, and his strength never returned. His last political act on the floor of the senate was on Dec. 7, in reference to the establishment of a permanent military encampment near Chicago.

Gen. Logan had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the military and political history of the country for the last quarter century. He was born near Murphysboro, Ill., on Feb. 9, 1826. His father had come from Ireland three years before. In early life young John was celebrated for his horsemanship. His education was picked up here and there. He enlisted in the First Illinois regiment for six months war at the age of 20. He received a lieutenant's commission and served with credit. On his return he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His political career began before this. He had been elected county clerk at the age of 23. In 1856 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1858 was elected to congress. When Sumner was fired upon Logan drew his sword for the cause of the Union. He left the Capitol for the army, and entered the ranks of a regiment from his native state. He fought with Grant for nearly three years. The principal engagements in which he took part were Bull Run, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Fort Gibson, Vicksburg and Kennesaw mountain, where he succeeded McPherson as commander of the army of the Tennessee. He was severely wounded at Donelson.

He was returned to congress after the war, where he since remained with the exception of one short interval. In 1874 he was promoted to the senate. His subsequent career is well known. In 1881 he was nominated by acclamation for vice-president at the Republican national convention.



THE DEATH SCENE.

Around the bedside of the dying soldier were his devoted wife, their son, Manning Logan, and their daughter, Mrs. Tucker. The general breathed his last on his wife's arm. She had not left his bedside for four days. Even constant watching and working to ease his pain and comfort him she had become completely exhausted. Her wonder at all alone remained her. It had been a characteristic of the general's previous life that he would be sick almost to death. He would on these occasions always feel that he was going to die. His nervousness prevented him from rallying quickly, but his ever faithful wife cheered him each time into a more hopeful state of mind. At the beginning of his late illness he said he felt it was to be his last. But Mrs. Logan suggested to him in her laughing way that if he had only died on the many occasions that he insisted he would his lives would have been more numerous than those attributed to the cat.

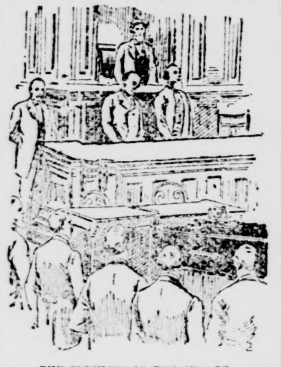
Mrs. Logan had been her husband's guiding star through life. To her tact and strong character has been attributed his political success.

Their marriage was a romantic one. Mrs. Logan was a daughter of Capt. Cunningham, a southerner by birth but of Irish descent. She was educated at a convent school in Kentucky, from which she was graduated in 1854. She became her father's secretary, his being the land register at Shawneetown, Ill. It was here she first met young Logan, who was prosecuting attorney for the district. At their first meeting Miss Cunningham was

MRS. LOGAN, prosecuting attorney for the district. At their first meeting Miss Cunningham was

surprised at the young attorney claiming her hand in fulfillment of a promise her father had made him years before. It appeared that Capt. Cunningham and Lieut. John A. Logan were intimate friends during the Mexican war. In that campaign the captain, with pride, showed young Logan the first letter his little daughter ever wrote, and laughingly told him that when she grew up he might have her. This was the promise that afterward resulted in one of the happiest of marriages.

It was an exceedingly solemn and memorable occasion when the remains of Gen. Logan were brought into the senate. Scarcely did one chamber include a more distinguished gathering, and probably never a more sorrowful one. It seemed as if each person present



THE SERVICES IN THE SENATE.

had lost a near and dear relative. During the time that the body was lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol previous to being brought into the senate, the scenes recalled similar ones when the body of President Lincoln rested in precisely the same spot. The old army veterans outnumbered all others, and were most affected at seeing their dead commander. They are longing for the opportunity of showing their respect during the funeral, which will likely be the greatest military pageant seen in Washington since the war.



HOUSE IN WHICH LOGAN DIED.

The old Stone house in which Gen. Logan died is so called because it belonged formerly to the Stone estate. It is a brick structure, with granite foundations. It contains about twenty rooms. These have been furnished with relics of furniture that Mrs. Logan purchased at second hand stores in Washington, and a collection of greater variety it would be pretty hard to find, though all of the furniture is substantial, and much of it possesses historical value. Relics of the war are found on all sides. The most precious treasure to Mrs. Logan now are the shaves and curlpapers that the general put up with his own hands. The whole interior is arranged in a manner that renders it one of the most comfortable in Washington, and reflects endless credit on the excellent taste and judgment of Mrs. Logan.

THE MONITOR'S CAPTAIN

Recently Placed on the Retired List of the Navy.

John L. Worden, who was a young navy lieutenant in 1862, and who commanded Ericsson's Monitor during that vessel's engagement with the Confederate iron Merrimack on the night of March 31 of that year, has just been placed on the retired list of the navy. His record has been that of a homely and brave man, and his rank at the time of his retirement was that of rear admiral.



REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN.

There is no doubt that the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimack was one of the decisive naval encounters of the civil war. Had the Merrimack's work of destruction been allowed to continue, the end of the conflict might have come at once and in favor of the south instead of the north. The history of the Monitor's construction is well remembered. How she was designed, rushed on the stocks and launched in a hurry, how she proved herself unworthy during her voyage across New York to Hampton roads, and how her crew was completely exhausted, from lack of sleep and ceaseless efforts to keep her afloat when the action was begun, need only be referred to in passing.

And in view of the retirement of Admiral Worden it may not be out of place to recall some of the details of the fight.

Anchor was made in Hampton roads at 9 p. m. on the 31st, and though neither side knew that the other was there until nearly thirty-six hours they passed a wretched night, not knowing at what moment they might be attacked by the Merrimack, the Confederacy's best ironclad. That had already destroyed the United States frigates the Cumberland and the Congress. As soon as daylight came Commander Worden decided to force matters without delay, and first taking position to defend the Minnesota, which the Merrimack had marked for her next victim, he boldly attacked the destroyer of the previous day. At first the magnificent appearance of the Monitor tended to produce a feeling of despair on the part of the officers and men of the Merrimack. But it was soon found that the queer craft had come to protect the Minnesota was no ordinary adversary.

PRICES DURING 1886.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER OF THE PAST YEAR.

The Stock Fluctuations in Wall Street Result in Better Prices—The Cost of Food—A Prosperous Outlook for 1887.

Petroleum.

The following chart presents a complete picture of the fluctuations in railroad stocks at the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1886:

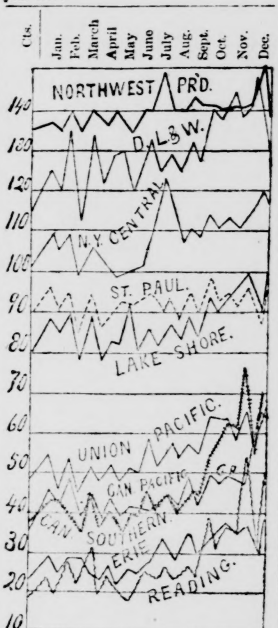
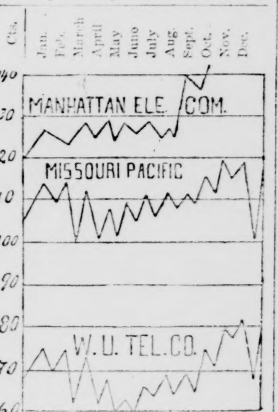


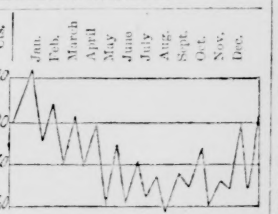
Chart showing the highest and lowest quotations of the principal railroad stocks for each month during 1886.

As in 1885 the tendency has been upward. The stocks which were lowest on the list at the beginning of the year were the ones that reached the greatest percentage advance. Reading, for instance, that sold for 18 in January, reached 54 in November. Canada Southern could be purchased for 38 in January and climbed to 78 in November. The effect of strikes, changes in management, pooling arrangements and other influences that retard or increase railroad business, can be readily traced by those interested.



The Gold Stocks.

Mr. Gould says he has retired from Wall street, otherwise what a temptation it would be for him to the nabobs of the money trusts which take place in the stock exchange. Manhattan Elevated railroad shares, which he purchased for sixty-five cents in January, 1885, were selling at from 112 to 115 in October, from 161 to 162 in November and from 153 to 164 in December.

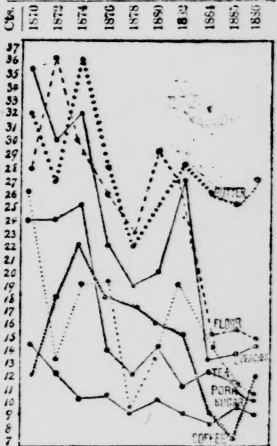


Petroleum.

Petroleum has had many ups and downs during the year. It has become the chief of the gambling stocks. The chart gives the highest and lowest prices per barrel for each month during the year. From 92 cents in January it dropped to 58 cents in August, which was the lowest price it ever reached on the exchange.

The following chart shows the fluctuations in the wholesale prices for the principal articles of food during the past sixteen years. The prices of butter, lard, sugar and coffee is given per pound, and pork by the barrel and peaches per can. As the prices and goodness of the various food products vary so greatly, the endeavor has been to record a medium grade. The value of the chart can best be understood by following the fluctuations of each line from left to right. Take canned peaches, for example. The grade which cost 55¢ cents in 1870 could be purchased in 1886 for 14¢ cents. Coffee, the cheapest article on the list in 1870, sold at 12 cents per pound, rose to 22 cents in 1874, fell to 7 cents in 1885 and cost 12 cents in 1886. The American Grocer gives as a reason for the advance in coffee: "A steady increase in the consumption is to be noted year after year. The decline of the supply from Ceylon, the check given to setting out new plantations by reason of several years of low prices have caused the total supply of producing countries to fall below the require-

ments of the consuming countries. The same authority says: "That the wholesale cost of staple articles of food during 1886 were with one or two exceptions lower than in 1885. Higher prices have ruled for some of the luxuries, such as coffee and canned goods, but as the advance was made mostly during the last quarter of the year it has not to any appreciable extent influenced the cost of living. Consumers never before commanded a greater variety of food and of such high quality as in 1886. Wages are good and the buyer can get more for them to day than at any previous time in a generation. Certainly there is no cause for grievance so far as the food supply is concerned. Sugar has declined 1 cent per pound; rice,



The Decline in the Cost of Food.

12 cents; tea, 2 to 3 cents; butter has averaged 41¢ 16 to 25¢ cents higher; cheese, 1½ cents higher on medium and lower grades; eggs, 1½ cents lower; pork, \$1.50 per barrel lower, lard, 1½ cents per pound lower; flour has averaged \$1.50 per barrel for straight winter wheat, being the lowest average price on record, wheat sold at an average of 1 to 2 cents above the cost for the preceding years; canned goods ranged from 10 to 50 cents higher for most sorts."

SILVER TONGUED GRADY.

The Eloquent Editor of "The Atlanta Constitution."

Speeches and speech makers are so plentiful these days that those who find time to read a speech of any kind, or who care particularly to hear one delivered, are few and far between. New York was lately favored with an after dinner speech which many who were not present would have been glad to hear.

Reference is made to the speech made by Henry W. Grady, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, before the New England society on the occasion of its annual banquet in celebration of Fort Sumter day.



HENRY W. GRADY.

The attendance this year was unusually large, and included many distinguished representatives of the new south, and said in his behalf: "Let us let him feel how welcome he is among us." Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, arose, and for the first time a southern speaker had stood before the New England society. They beheld a smooth faced, medium sized, youngish and modest looking man, who appeared even younger than he was, following as he did the matured, gray and staid character of Gen. Sherman, who had just spoken.

The audience had not long to wait. Mr. Grady at once looked into his subject, "The New South," with an ease and grace which at once showed that he knew what he had to say and knew how to say it. His style of oratory was fresh and of the true southern flavor. The south has always been noted for the number of its orators, and many of the great speakers in both houses of congress have come from that section. This fact is largely due to its political methods. This fact has given to oratory an impetus which has been the inspiration of every college student. Young men who acquire to literature or the learned professions have performed recognized the advantages of its attainment. This inspiration



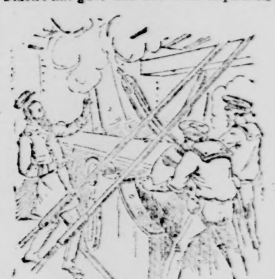
AT THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

Henry W. Grady had when a college student, and although his life has been given to newspaper writing and editing, yet the gift of ready speech which he acquired as a student has not been lost. Mr. Grady was born at Athens, Ga., which is recognized as the classic center of the state, it being a university town.

Education of the higher order has characterized the place for generations. Mr. Grady's father was a colonel in the Confederate army, and Henry was about 10 years old when the war began. He was much impressed with the events of that memorable epoch in his country's history.

He was graduated from the University of Georgia at the head of his class and chose journalism as his profession. His first work in this line was as correspondent of The Atlanta Constitution, and he gained through this medium a local fame as a vigorous and forcible writer. He then established The Commercial at Rome, Ga., and with that he attracted attention as a writer of editorial structures upon current, political and economic questions. Seeking a wider field, he went to Atlanta and became editor of The Herald. Here he established himself as one of the recognized journalists of the south. The Herald not proving a permanent success he became managing editor of The Constitution, which position he now holds.

His subject, therefore, at the New England dinner was one with which he was thoroughly familiar, and in which his deepest sympathies were aroused. And the spirit of good will toward each other which has come to fill the public mind in the two sections of the republic north and south of Mason and Dixon's line gave him abundant inspiration.

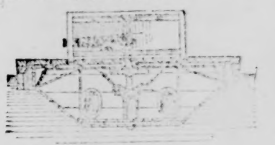


THE ACCIDENT TO COMMANDER WORDEN.

When it was discovered that some shot had no perceptible effect upon the Monitor's turret the Merrimack sought to run her down, but ineffectually. At last a shell struck the pilot house of the Monitor, exploding directly in front of the grate through which Commander Worden was watching. The explosion damaged the pilot house materially and blinded and seriously hurt the commander. Instantly there was confusion and excitement on board the Monitor, and firing was stopped till the extent of the injuries to the vessel and her captain should be known. The Merrimack, which was looking badly, took advantage of the halt to retreat and the contest was over.

During the next two months the Monitor lay at Hampton roads, and Dec. 23, having been repaired in the meantime, she was taken in tow by the Rhode Island, bound for Boston, N. H. This voyage was her last, for she went down off Hatteras the next night in a gale.

During her fight with the Merrimack great trouble was experienced with her turret, which was hard to work, and there were constant apprehensions that the machinery which caused it to revolve would be disabled. But these fears were not realized, and the Monitor's success established the turret ship as a type of war vessel with no more come into very general use.



SECTION OF MONITOR'S TURRET.

The work of Admiral Worden on the memorable day will never be forgotten. He joined his ship as such command and led the world's first iron clad battle vessel into action. The honors which were paid her were well earned.

The portrait given with this article has been redrawn from that which appeared in Commander Worden's obituary notice in the Atlanta Constitution. It is a reproduction of the Century Magazine for May, 1886. The handsome sword shown in the picture was presented to Admiral Worden by the New York society after the engagement with the Merrimack.

Present Pages: Future Senators.

"You can hardly call it transportation of souls," said Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. "But it makes one think very seriously when he sees the grandchildren of men who were serving in their juvenile days as pages and who are the kin of such men as Francis Johnson, of Maryland, and Thomas Chilton, of Ohio. Why shouldn't they come to the senate, Senator Spooner? Precisely the same work that young Francis Johnson are doing today. They should be two of the most prominent members of the house when their younger days are past in that body—Mr. Spooner of Kansas and the Townsend of Illinois. I am told that on this day Mr. Scott remembers the martial rules governing the house of representatives, which is no ordinary thing. I guarantee you"—Washington City, Jan. 2, 1887.

Gathering Seed Corn.

Here is the result of the experiment of Professor W. C. Latta, of Purdue university, gathering seed corn. It will be well worth bearing in mind next fall, when the corn is ripening. Professor Latta writes:

Every year our farmers suffer great loss from defective seed corn—a loss which is not as unnecessary as it is great. We may sometimes console ourselves with the thought that we have done all we could, and that our misfortunes are the result of causes beyond our control. Not so in the case of seed corn, for it is the result of ignorance and carelessness. Now that many farmers are realizing the unpleasant prospect of having to buy seed corn at a good round price, it may be an opportune time to recall attention to the fact that it is not only possible, but easy, for every farmer to produce his own seed corn. The secret of success lies in gathering the corn early enough to get it well dried before sowing. Freezing weather comes. The corn may be gathered very early—even in the "milk" stage; and if it is hung up in a room, or left, in which the air is constantly freely, it will cure and grow with confidence.

Recently John Murphy drove a milk cow carrying milk. Mr. Murphy carried him 19 if he could grow within one percent of the time of the next quarter. The time was 55 seconds. Murphy gathered 55 seconds and

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